

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

of slavery, and the Bible is the bulwark of the church, hence it was affirmed, that "the Bible stood in the way of improvement." We must then remove these obstacles before we can hope to accomplish our benevolent mission. To give it in Joseph Barker's words, see "Liberator, April 23rd, 1852": "This I regard as the principle work to which I am called. To this work I purpose to give myself chiefly as long as I live." "The truth is I shall be laboring for the abolition of slavery, in endeavoring to correct men's views of the Bible, in showing that the Bible is not of divine authority, etc." Whatever I said against abolitionists in this debate, had reference to such as made the reputation of the Bible essential to the abolition of slavery. Now friend Robinson, I think it would not require much argument, or logic, to convince the candid that the cause of the "Bugle" is exposed, is decidedly pro-slavery in its practical bearings, and will be so in its results. No wonder Mr. Barker intends to make it the labor of his life. I hope you will not misrepresent me again, as you did in an Editorial. See Bugle, July 16th. In the charge he indiscriminately included all classes of anti-slavery men without exception, and now a second time in publishing this speech, which is to the whole discussion, what a garbled extract would be to the entire volume. I also ask you who may have published this speech, (this untimely birth,) to give this notice of it a pass, and especially the Editor of the Christian Press, for I know he has no more sympathy with your infidelity, than myself.

Yours, in the hatred of intolerance, and the love of equal rights.

JONAS HARTZELL.

REMARKS.

It would be quite useless for us, so far as Mr. Hartzell is concerned, to attempt our own vindication from the unworthy motives with which he sees fit to charge us. In fact, in Mr. Hartzell's crowd of necessity had men. Mr. Barker and the Editor of the Bugle are to him infidel, hence their motives are very easily suspected. We have, nevertheless, a few words to say.

"What urgency," he asks, "to bring out this speech of Mr. Barker's just now?" We answer, Mr. Hartzell had repeated in most of our forms, the slanders against abolitionists, with which the country is filled. He had disparaged the labors of abolitionists and the results of their labors, and exalted the anti-slavery labors and influence of the church, above the truth, and beyond all credible facts. Whether ignorantly or intentionally we cannot know, but he had grossly misrepresented the abolitionists, as we understood him. Mr. Barker so understood him and most triumphantly answered his objections and corrected his misstatements. Fidelity to the slave, whose representative we are, required of us "urgently" required of us to publish this answer to the world, that not only Mr. Hartzell, but all his fellow consumers of anti-slavery might be related together. We are glad to find Mr. Hartzell sensitive to this rebuke. We hope others who entertain similar opinions, and pursue a similar course, may be equally so. This was the reason, and the only reason which induced the publication of the speech.

Mr. Hartzell puts us as it were, upon our oath to say whether Mr. Barker has correctly represented him. We answer yes, as we understood him. Hence we considered Mr. Barker's severe criticism most justly merited. And so we now consider it. But Mr. Hartzell says we have "misrepresented him." At present we can only say that if so, we are sorry for it. His letter gives us no evidence of the fact. When we receive that evidence, we will very cheerfully make such corrections as the evidence demands. Whether he asked the question in the "prose" "verbal device," "what have abolitionists done?" we will not say. But that in substance and in fact he did ask it, we do believe, and his audience we think have a very distinct recollection of it. If he did not, how unaccountable, that Mr. Hartzell should have listened to Mr. Barker's scathing answers to that question, and when he came to reply, never once have alluded to the fact that the question on which the whole was based, was a mere invention of Mr. Barker's. How easily could he have spoiled all of Mr. Barker's artillery by a denial, and an appeal to the audience for his truth. But he never hinted at such a denial during the discussion.

But Mr. Hartzell has another defence. "If I asked such a question at all, it was with reference to that class of abolitionists with whom I [Mr. H.] was then in conflict." Indeed! When our conflict was with abolitionists, after all. We in common with the whole community, had a right to think before this avowed, that it was a conflict with Joseph Barker, about the authority of the Bible, as a rule of life. But you supposed you were putting down a "class of abolitionists." Pray sir, if you thought so, with what face can you complain of that class of abolitionists for self vindication. As to the "argument or logic" which will "prove the Bugle and its cause pro-slavery"—the Bugle is open to receive it, and to communicate it to all its readers.

But the publication of Mr. Barker's speech was a garbling of the discussion. We think not. What was said about abolition, was a sort of episode in the discussion, complete in itself, and not affecting the merits of the discussion one way or the other.

But we are charged with "partiality," "one-sidedness," and inconsistency with "the doings of an honorable editor." Let us see what we have done. Mr. Hartzell, in a discussion of general interest, took occasion to assault a cause, the cause of abolitionism, which is the special work of the Bugle to advocate and defend. This induced a reply from his antagonist, which we published. Our report is a correct one. Neither Mr. H. nor anybody else has yet disputed it. This we had a right to do—this we were bound to do. We were desirous of publishing Mr. Hartzell's remarks along with Mr. Barker's, that our readers could judge for themselves of their merits and of the justice of Mr. Barker's reply. We applied to the Phonographic Reporters, the only place where they could be obtained, for a copy of all Mr. Hartzell's remarks on the topic. They declined furnishing them to us without Mr. Hartzell's decision and consent. We next received the above letter. Desirous still to save words and let the readers judge of the justice of Mr. Hartzell's charges against us, at our request, the Reporters wrote out Mr. Hartzell's remarks, out of their regular order, and dispatched them to him, that we might receive them and publish them with this letter. Here is Mr. Hartzell's reply to this fair and honorable proposition, sent through one of the Reporters:

"Say to Friend Robinson, that he can only make me amends for the injustice done me, by publishing my letter, (if he has not.) It is impossible to do me justice, as an anti-slavery advocate, before anti-slavery men of all creeds and cast, without giving my entire argument. He has there misrepresented me, (morally,) and injured me pecuniarily, in getting up a prejudice against the book. If any of my religious friends had treated Mr. Barker as he

did me, I should have rebuked him publicly, and with more severity than I did him. I desire that this matter shall be conducted to its consummation in peace, and if I have not pursued a fair and honorable course, let me be exposed."

This is the history of the matter. Our readers can now judge of our "unfairness," "one-sidedness," and "dishonorable doings." Whether this looks like wanting to "put out people's eyes," or to give sight to the blind. We utterly despair of satisfying that "justice" which cannot trust a speech of half an hour, to the comprehension of common sense men, without it appears embodied in the complexity of a five day's discussion. That looks to us more like putting out eyes, than our own course.

We are sorry to injure Mr. Hartzell "pecuniarily," or to prevent his "consummating" this matter "in peace," but so long as he talks as he did of abolitionists, and then insists upon our publishing such letters as the above, he must excuse us if we decline making any promises. Peace and pecuniary considerations are not just the things concerning which abolitionists are wont to make promises, either to themselves or others.

One thing more, and we will not disturb Mr. Hartzell's peace any further at this time, but leave him to repose under the protection of that mantle of charity, which Mr. Griffing has so kindly thrown over him in another column.

He says: "You further knew that both my friends and myself were too well satisfied with the result of the discussion, to care." Indeed, we did not know any such thing. We had no means of knowing what Mr. H. "satisfaction" was. We knew what our own convictions were, though we would tell them now, lest Mr. H. should think we were again spoiling the sale of his work, which we should really be sorry to do. Such of his friends as we have talked with, are any thing else than well satisfied, and we fear they will think him, indeed, "too well," and too easily "satisfied." Nevertheless we are gratified that Mr. Hartzell is so comfortable, notwithstanding our interference, and notwithstanding it is at the expense of a little excessive self-complacency. We like to see everybody comfortable. It is one of our weaknesses.

A Review.—On Friday of last week, as we learn from the Pittsburgh papers, a telegraphic dispatch was received by some of the colored people of that city, stating that a Missouriian was on an approaching train, with a woman and three children, whom he had kidnapped. The colored people were in readiness at the depot, when the cars arrived, seized the woman and her children, while the kidnapper was in search of a hack, and hurried them to the Mayor's office. The Mayor informed them they were free, and as one of the children seemed very sick, he provided for its immediate relief, and when somewhat restored, they were taken to a place of security. They were much alarmed, not understanding the occasion of their capture. They stated that the man had promised to emancipate them, at Baltimore. Much excitement prevailed at the cars, and from it, the kidnapper slunk away. A warrant was afterwards issued for his arrest. And since, one of the children who was sick at the time of their arrival, has died.

ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS.—We are obliged to our correspondent for the facts she communicates in regard to the friends in Iowa. We are ever happy to receive facts of that sort.

IOWA.—J. E. Burr, who was formerly confined in the Missouri Penitentiary, is now lecturing and distributing books on American Slavery in Iowa. So we learn from the Iowa True Democrat. One of his meetings held in a court house in Louisiana Co., was dispersed by a mob.

CINCINNATI FAIR.—From the notice we publish to day it will be seen that the Anti-Slavery Ladies of Cincinnati are again making vigorous preparations for their annual Fair. We hope they may receive abundant encouragement from the friends of the cause in all parts of the country. They labor earnestly and expend the products of their labor most judiciously and successfully for the cause.

John Foulkes post master of Moultrie in this county has been arrested and held to \$60,000 for robbing the Mail. He was serving on the grand jury in this county at the time of his arrest.

Ellington the Indianapolis kidnapper denies being a Minister, but says he is a member of the church. Freeman's trial commences on Monday the 20th inst.

JUDGE BISSELL.—We noticed a few weeks since a charge which was going the rounds of the papers against this gentleman, who is the Free Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor in this State. The substance of the charge was that "he was the standing counsel for a number of liquor sellers in Lake county, who had been prosecuted and convicted, and that he induced them to appeal to a higher court by assuring them that he could clear them." The Judge denies the truth of the implied charge, that he is not a good temperance man, as well as all the above specifications.

In another communication to the True Democrat, he positively declines being a candidate for the office referred to.

TEMPERANCE.

A distiller near Cincinnati, has brought forward a champion of whiskey by the name of Beebe, who proposes to meet the friends of the Maine Law in discussion. Arrangements have been made to accept his challenge. A discussion is to take place in Columbus, Aug. 25.—in Lancaster, Aug. 25.—in Cincinnati, Aug. 26.—and in Chillicothe, Aug. 30th. The temperance advocates are not named.

A Mass Temperance Convention for Portage County, was held at Atwater, on the 4th inst. The Convention was addressed by Mr. Hall of Ravenna, and Rev. Mr. Hawkins, of Cleveland.

Wm. H. Burleigh delivered forty public addresses in Western Pennsylvania, between the 12th of July and the 7th of August, mostly on the subject of temperance. Mr. B. has now returned to New York.

Elections have been held this month in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, North Carolina, & Texas. In Kentucky the Whigs have a majority in the Legislature. Congressmen five Whigs and five Democrats. The Democratic Governor is elected in Tennessee and also in Alabama.

The Mass. Constitutional Convention adjourned last week. It made some important improvements but refused to give women the right of suffrage, and to disbelievers the right to testify in court.

The Post Master General has decided that the stamps of the new envelopes cannot be used apart from the envelopes.—James Shirley was executed on the 12th inst. at Huddersburgh, for murder. The cause of this, said the dying man, is intemperance.—Yale College conferred no degrees of D. D., at its late commencement.

KIDNAPPING.

We have to day to record two cases of illegal kidnapping. One from Cincinnati which we copy from the telegraphic column of the Pitts. Gazette, one at Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.

A negro man, named George McQuery alias Wash, was brought to this city last night from Piassa, as a fugitive slave, claimed by Henry Miller of Kentucky. The colored people gathered in large numbers around the Gaits houses, where the fugitive was guarded by the U. S. Deputy Marshal and a posse of police. They exhibited much feeling but dispersed on being assured that the prisoner should have a trial to day.

This morning the fugitive was brought before Judge McLean of the U. S. Court. The case was partly heard and postponed until to-morrow. The evidence was decidedly in favor of Miller's claim, the fugitive having confessed being his slave.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Fugitive Slave case came up again this morning. The claimant, both by admission of colored men and other witnesses, proved his right to the slave. Judge McLean gave an elaborate opinion. States could not be compelled to give up fugitives by a law of Congress, if the provision in the Constitution did not do so; and slavery can only exist by authority of law, and it exists in the Slave States said law not being an infringement on the Constitution, the free States are bound to recognize it in delivering up fugitives from these States. The decision appears to be in favor of the Commercial.

THIRD DISPATCH.

After reviewing the facts and evidence in the case, the Judge decided that the testimony was conclusive in favor of the claimant. In answer to objections raised by the counsel for the Slave it was decided that the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 1850, was constitutional, that no State is empowered to pass a law preventing fugitives from being delivered up to those to whom they owed service; that no proof was necessary before the Supreme Court that slavery existed in the State from whence the fugitive escaped, as it should be taken for granted that the Supreme Judge knew the laws of all the States could not be compelled to give up fugitives by a law of Congress, if the provision in the Constitution did not do so; and slavery can only exist by authority of law, and it exists in the Slave States said law not being an infringement on the Constitution, the free States are bound to recognize it in delivering up fugitives from these States. The decision appears to be in favor of the Commercial.

KIDNAPING.

The Chicago Tribune, of August 16, states that great excitement exists in Chicago in consequence of two black men being kidnapped there. On Friday they were seen seeking employment. They were taken to a place of confinement, and through his management were seized and taken to St. Louis.

As soon as the facts became known, great excitement prevailed. Immediately efforts were made to catch the decoy but without success. Then steps were taken to save the black men, but they were fruitless. The Tribune says:—

We cannot refrain from again cautioning persons against attempting to take runaway slaves in this city. Even if they succeed, it is attended with much danger and expense. One black population are generally "savage" to the teeth, and they feel that public sentiment sustains them in resisting all attempts against their liberty. Whether they think justly or not, is not of much consequence. Certain it is, however, that there is in the human mind a sympathy for the slave, but a vast deal for the slave and every attempt to kidnap or carry off black persons to slavery, under the Fugitive Law, tends to deepen that sentiment and make it stronger than statutory enactments. We speak freely for it is but right that the public should be no misapprehension in a matter so important.

NOTICE.

At a stated meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, held August 8th, 1853, a proposed amendment to the Constitution was submitted in accordance with Article 12th, which amendment, together with a copy of the Constitution was directed to be published in the Bugle.

CONSTITUTION OF THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, we believe that slavery is contrary to the precepts of Christianity, dangerous to the liberties of the country, and ought immediately to be abolished; and whereas we believe that the citizens of Ohio not only have the right to protest against it, but under the highest obligation to seek its removal by all lawful means; and whereas we believe that the free people of color are unjustly oppressed, and stand in need of sympathy and benevolent co-operation; therefore, recognizing the inspired declaration that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," and in obedience to the sacred golden rule, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," we agree to form ourselves into a society, and to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st. This Society shall be called the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Art. 2d. The object of the Society shall be to endeavor to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States.

Art. 3d. Any person by sending the Constitution shall be considered a member of the Society.

Art. 4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and seven Counsellors, who shall be elected annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

Art. 5th. The foregoing officers (except the Vice President) shall constitute an Executive Committee, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, to whom shall be entrusted the disposition of the funds and the management of the concerns of the Society. They shall have power to make their own by-laws, to fill any vacancy which may occur in their Committee, and to employ agents to promote the objects of the Society.

Art. 6th. There shall be a public meeting of the Society annually, at which time the Executive Committee shall make a Report of their doing for the past year, and of the income, expenditures, and funds of the Society.

Art. 7th. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, or in his absence one of the Vice Presidents, or in their absence a President pro tem.

Art. 8th. The Corresponding Secretary shall receive and keep all communications or publications directed to the Society, and transmit those issued by them, and shall correspond with the agents or any other bodies of individuals according to the directions of the Society or the Executive Committee.

Art. 9th. The Recording Secretary shall minute all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and keep the records of the same.

Art. 10th. The Treasurer shall collect the subscriptions and donations to the Society, hold all its funds and make payment according to the directions of the Executive Committee; he shall keep a true account of the same, and render a statement to accompany the annual report of the Society.

Art. 11th. Any anti-slavery society or association, founded on kindred principles, may become auxiliary to this Society, by contributing to its funds, and may communicate with us by letter or delegation.

only have the right to protest against it, but under the highest obligation to seek its removal by all lawful means; and whereas we believe that the citizens of Ohio not only have the right to protest against it, but under the highest obligation to seek its removal by all lawful means; and whereas we believe that the free people of color are unjustly oppressed, and stand in need of sympathy and benevolent co-operation; therefore, recognizing the inspired declaration that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," and in obedience to the sacred golden rule, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," we agree to form ourselves into a society, and to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st. This Society shall be called the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society. It shall meet at least annually for the election of officers, and the transaction of other business.

Art. 2d. The object of the Society is the immediate abolition of slavery in the United States, and the removal of that comprehensive prejudice which has grown out of the system.

Art. 3d. The officers of this Society shall be a President, six Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and seven Counsellors who shall be elected annually.

Art. 4th. The foregoing officers—the Vice President excepted—shall constitute an Executive Committee, five of whom shall be a quorum competent for the transaction of business. It shall have power to make its own by-laws, fill any vacancy which may occur in its body, employ such agencies to promote the object of the Society as it may deem advisable, and have direction of the general fund. It shall fix the time and place for the annual meeting, and when it deems necessary call special meetings of the Society. It shall report at the annual meeting for the past year, and make a comprehensive statement of the income, expenditures and assets of the Society.

Art. 5th. The President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretaries shall perform the duties usually pertaining to the offices they bear.

Art. 6th. Any person approving of the principles and measures set forth in this preamble and Constitution, may become a member of the Society either by signing the same, or acting in such a manner as to manifest a desire to identify himself with the organization.

Art. 7. This Constitution may be altered or amended at the annual meeting of the Society; but the changes proposed must first be submitted to the Executive Committee in writing, whose duty it shall thereupon be to give public notice of the same.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

"AND CANADA UNDER MY FEET."

August 13th, 1853.

DEAR MARY:—Slavery is a horror. But I never so felt it as now. Three days ago I accompanied a mother and her child from this place to Canada. The mother, not yet twenty years of age, light, fair and beautiful, of noble intellect, and refined, elevated, spiritual nature; the child, a most affectionate and lovely girl of four years, is white, and every way good looking enough for any body's child. They were from Covington, Ky., where slavery is so mild; another woman who came with them here was named by a Methodist priest in Louisville. The tender age of this mother had not saved her from being defiled by her master, who at length sold her and her own child to a trader. From this horrid fate she was saved, but she was now a fugitive, and was waiting to welcome her to a land of freedom. It was deemed best that she should seek safer quarters. Accordingly, she came to this place on Monday of this week, under the protection of a Friend, who has probably labored, fed and forwarded upon fugitives than any other man west of the mountains. A fugitive is as safe here as in Canada—a great deal safer than in Syracuse, but the thought of soon meeting that foul uncle to whom she owed her liberty, drew her here.

But it was not the continued fear manifested by this poor trembling girl, as we rode on the cars or floated across the lake in the boat, though she had hardly taken her seat aboard the boat before she fell in a tremor and alarm "I am sure I fear two persons who know me," and soon enough there were two, an unfriendly man and woman, by whom, and by many others she was so narrowly watched, and so nervously scrutinized, that when we were within a stone's throw of Malden, she asked, "Can't they stop me when we go to get off?" It was not this, but that made me feel how horrid slavery is, but it was not this, I would tell when she and her friends met. Such cries of joy I never heard escape human lips as when she threw herself on their necks, but then I never heard such cries of agony. And it was such agony that it seemed hard to comprehend how it was joy at all. Oh! Slavery, thou art so evil a hell, that those who have tasted thy gall and wormwood cannot live their life over again, though it be but for one brief moment, and though that the most blissful moment of their whole earthly existence, even the drive to the land which set them free from thy whip and thy chain—they cannot so much as remember thy horrors without undergoing more than the bitterness of death.

JOSEPH TRENT.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Aug. 17.

Maria Edwards, Dorset.	\$1.50
Frederic Day, Randolph.	75
Catharine McDowell, Wolf Creek.	75
J. T. Hirst, Mercer.	1.00
Moses Teggarden, Camp Creek.	2.00
Joseph Patton, Hanover.	1.50
Charles Edwards, New Franklin.	3.75
Nathan M. Clay, "	1.50
Enoch Clark, Cochranton.	5.00
D. E. James, Burlington.	1.50
John Selby, Beaville.	2.00
William Humphrey, Seib.	1.50
N. Patterson, Archer.	75
Thomas Durbin, Sayrna.	1.50
Joshua Brown, "	75
William Palmer, Flushing.	1.50
G. W. Ramage, "	75
Adeline Trigg, "	75
Amelia Walker, "	75
Dr. M. W. Walker, Mount Pleasant.	1.50
Isaac Ashton, Bridgeport.	75
John Holmes, Columbiana.	5.00
Samuel C. Harlan, Wadsworth.	1.50
John Hallaway, Salem.	1.50
Henry Hatt, Milton.	2.00
Joseph Fearing, "	1.00
George Garretson, New Lisbon.	3.00
A. L. Latham, Welchfield.	2.00
John Nash, "	1.50
Osman Beale, "	1.00

FOURTH ANNUAL WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

To be held in CINCINNATI, OHIO, DURING THE THIRD WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1853.

"Be not weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if ye faint not."

More than twenty years have passed, since that great champion of the slave first threw down the gauntlet, saying, "I will be heard; I will not be silent." But the cause in which he then enlisted has not yet triumphed. Time has proved that the warfare then commenced is no passing one—the enemy encountered is no insignificant one. So the battle has progressed, the foes of Freedom have come out of their hiding places of church and state, multiplying on every side, as the battle cry sounded in the various parts of our land.

"So right, on left, above, below," "Swing up at once the linking foe."

Much has, indeed, been accomplished. Often has the enemy been driven from his outposts, and many of his fortifications have been taken and destroyed; while great numbers have been induced to desert their former positions, and come over and enlist under the banner of right. But the strong hold is not yet taken, and we may not yet lay down our arms. Hold back now, and all that we have gained will be irretrievably lost.

No, our work is not yet done. It may be that it is just begun. The fathers of the slave still cling to their course. The groans of the millions of our countrymen in cruel bondage are still raised to us on every breeze. We cannot become weary and disheartened on our labors, or cease to call upon others to come to our aid. And as managers of the Western Anti-Slavery Bazaar, we again present this cause before the tried friends of the slave, appealing for their sympathy and their substantial aid. Encouraged by the growing interest that has been manifested in our annual Bazaar, and believing that it has been an instrumental of great good, we are preparing to hold another during the third week in October next.

Friends of the slave—laters of oppression—disciples of him who came to preach deliverance to them that are bound, we again call upon you. It depends upon you to say how much this effort shall accomplish. If you are liberal in your labors—liberal in your contributions and enter into the work with an earnestness and zeal such as the cause demands, far more gratifying will be the results, than in any preceding year. Sympathy with the slave has vastly deepened and widened among the people of all classes. The various agencies that have been in operation the last year, have unlocked the door of many a heart and unloosed the strings of a largely increased attendance at our Bazaar. We must, then, be able to present a display of the beautiful and the useful, such as will make full proof of this sympathy. Our tables must contain a large variety that please the eye, adorn the body, and gratify the taste, that none can go away with their purses full, because there was nothing they wished to purchase.

And we will that articles of real utility, such as must be purchased somewhere by every family, may preponderate. There is hardly an article in use but will be appropriate. "This is a beautiful specimen of ladies' handwork, or ornaments that grace the parlor, about that should be here. Let the mechanic send in of the work of his hands. All kinds of household utensils find ready sale. Let farmers send of the products of their farms—Fruits, butter, cheese, and various kinds of vegetables should be in our hall. Especially shall we need cereals, preserves, &c., for our Refreshment table. Baskets of flowers are always saleable. Let the Manufacturer and Grocer send as such things as are needed for the family store—clothes, soap, candles, tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c. Contributors must not forget that we dispose of many articles in their line. And to the dry goods merchants we look for the raw material, that we are, by our own labor, to convert into children's and other clothing.

But we need not extend this list. Every one who pines the slave and can co-operate with us in this effort, will find something to do or something to give. We invite your cordial aid, and trust that the Bazaar of this year will far exceed in interest and profit the last, as the last did any of the preceding.

This Bazaar will, as the others have been, be conducted without any objectionable feature, and only a fair price be charged for the goods. The proceeds will, as heretofore, be applied to disseminating and slavery truth by means of the lecturer and the press, and in whatever way may be deemed to us, hastening the overthrow of American Slavery.

Donations may be sent to either of the undersigned managers.

Mrs. KEVIN O'NEAL, Spring Garden, Mary MARY.

" JULIA HEDGECOCK, " ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, " ARANDA LEWIS, " MARY M. GILES.

Cincinnati, August 1st, 1853.

THE MAINE LAW.

What right have we to enact a Maine Law?

The same that we have to enact laws against gambling, counterfeiting, burglary, and other depredations upon our property and persons. It is the right of self defence.

What need have we of the Maine Law?

We need it to subvert the empire by half and more our property tax. We need it for the prevention of crime. We need it to protect our children from the denigrating influences of the lowest and most degraded class of the community. We need it as an antidote to the infection of the demoralizing, thousands of whom would blot it as the messenger of misery. We need it to stamp out the traces of the demoralizing vice, and to teach its children from the degradation and wretchedness which it entails upon them. We need it to rescue the largest number of our boys and girls from the channel, through which health, virtue, and general prosperity may pour their blessings upon the whole community.

Who made the Maine Law?

The inhabitants wrote it; he often signs for its enforcement which is offered. Its allies with him were the children of the land. It would be to them life from the death. The taxpayer wants it, to relieve him from the unjust demand upon his purse, for the support of the rascally victims. The ministers of religion want it, to remove one of the most fatal hindrances to the success of their ministry. The Christian and philanthropist want it, to dry up one of the most prolific fountains of misery and crime. The Lord Jesus Christ wants it, to disarm the Devil of the most potent weapon with which he ever assailed his Kingdom.

We ought to have the Maine Law.

The most vital interests of community demand it. It would injure no one, except that it might temporarily diminish the gains of those who live by the unhallowed traffic, and somewhat depreciate the capital of a few warring demagogues. There is no good reason why we should not have it. Since it promises only good, we ought to have it.

Why have the Maine Law?

Our States have obtained the boon, and why may not we? Legislation is the creature of the people. When they will it, the law is ours.

We shall have the Maine Law.

The people demand it. Could the question be submitted to the people, they would give it their support by a large majority as Michigan has lately done. The newspapers and the

interests can always resist the popular will. Alas! it is admitted in high places, the opposition of the religious bodies, (with the annual action of the late Bazaar Convention in this city, and the more recent action of the General Association of Congregational Ministers in the city of Watbury,) all such bodies, continue to press the subject, they will ultimately prevail. We shall prevail. United, deliberate, persevering, popular action, will in time, give us the Maine Law.

IS THE WHIG PARTY DEAD?

Raymond, of the Times, second only to Greeley, of the Tribune, among Abolitionists, is a severe critic of a middle ground, or of the whig party between the religious and the irreligious. This is a very bold statement, especially in the face of the fact, that the whig party is the only party that has any influence in the city of Watbury, all such bodies, continue to press the subject, they will ultimately prevail. We shall prevail. United, deliberate, persevering, popular action, will in time, give us the Maine Law.

He is very silly, very careless, very indolent, to

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN CLOCK MAKING.

Yankee Clocks are proverbially the cheapest and best in the world. It is a well known fact that they have supplanted American ingenuity and ability in the manufacture of this article, and are now sold in every part of the world. There is no essential reason why we should not beat the world in watches as well as clocks. But a few happy thoughts have been given to the public in regard to watches. If the nation's taste for clocks, or watches, or musical instruments, obtained thirty or forty years ago such a foothold among us as that of clocks, and Edge Tools, and Nails actually did, we have no doubt that we would have been equally prominent in this day, and distinguished the world over for the cheapness and excellence of its products.

Mr. Henry Terry contributes to *The Waterbury American* (Conn.) an account of the origin and progress of clock-making in this country, in connection with a history of "Yankee Clock-making," by Dr. Wm. A. Abbott, in *The Boston Traveller*, which was a deeply interesting and instructive. We have felt constrained to alter it somewhat by cutting out the special allusions to Mr. Abbott's essays, but have followed Mr. Terry's statement as closely as possible, and have endeavored to give a general and practical outline of the subject, and to point out the value of his father's life to the nation among American clock-makers.

Mr. Terry commenced business in clock-making and watch-repairing in Plymouth, (then Northampton, Conn.) A. D. 1793. He came from Northampton, Conn., to this place (Waterbury) sixty years ago, and had before that time been engaged in making clocks, and had been attracted to the art as was then known and practiced, in East Windsor by David Barnum, and in East Hartford by a Mr. Cheney. Some of the best American Clocks were made by this Mr. Barnum. A few of them are to be found now, and he is a very old and much respected man in Plymouth. Timothy Barnes of Litchfield, So. Farm, James Harrison of Waterbury, and Gideon Roberts of Bristol, were known as clock-makers. Wooden clocks, calculated for a long pendulum and case, were sold at this time for \$1, or \$1.50. When the clock was made with a brass dial, and for seconds and minutes, the price was \$2.50.

The price of brass clocks was from \$10 to \$15, or \$18 to \$20. This was the price without a case. The case might be procured at a price varying from \$1 to \$2, according to the quality of the wood, which it was made so that the entire cost of a wooden clock, with the case, was from \$18 to \$21, and for brass clocks, \$18 and \$20. He made clocks both of wood and brass in the ordinary way, having a hand-crank for cutting the teeth or cog of the wheels, and he used a lathe for turning the dial, and the turning. It is probable he used a lathe, as well as many other tools then in use, in doing some part of the work, but that the different parts of the clock "went out into the penitence" is a tale of many years' growth, having no foundation, and ought to be corrected. It was the history of clock-making in this country. So limited was the demand for clocks at this time, and so inadequate his means for making them, that after finishing three or four he was obliged to go out with them on horseback, and put them up, where they had been previously sold. His usual way was to go to one part of the road on which he rode, one behind, and one on each side in his portmanteau. During this day of small things, however, there was an attempt at something more. As early as the year 1797, he procured a patent for what he then supposed to be an important improvement in clocks. This patent was for a new construction of an equation clock, showing the difference between the mean and apparent time. The patent is now in the possession of the writer, as executor of his estate. It was obtained during the early part of John Adams's administration, and bears his autograph signature, together with that of Timothy Pickers, then Secretary of State and Charles Lee, Attorney General. This invention moved forward, and he was successful in securing the discipline he required by it, for the secret of money making at that time, as well as the present day, was not in manufacturing so expensive clocks as this kind must necessarily have been. The greater demand was, and still is, for a less costly article.

The business was prosecuted by him in this old way until about the year 1802 or 1803, when finding he could sell his clocks without being attended himself, he made provisions for manufacturing them by others. He erected a small building for the use of a small stream, where he had the benefit of water-power and additional machinery in doing some portion of the work. At this time he made calculations for manufacturing clocks by the thousand. It was regarded by some at the time as an extravagant and unbecoming waste of money, and considerable ridicule. A celebrated wag of the town offered to become the purchaser of the last one of the thousand, thinking he would never be able to finish that number. The clocks, however, were soon finished, and the waggy gentleman learned that he was not so efficient in judgment but poorly endowed with wit.

We come now to the era when a grist mill was converted into a factory for making clocks. About 1807-8, Mr. Terry made still more extensive arrangements for making clocks. He had obtained a contract with the Rev. Edward Porter, a Congregational minister and ex-pastor of the Congregational Church and Society of Waterbury, and Levi Porter, his partner, for making four thousand clocks. It took a considerable part of the first year to get up the machinery, and the second year to finish the first thousand clocks, and the third to complete the remaining three thousand. The success attending this enterprise was such as to give a new impulse to clock-making in this country. It was regarded by some at the time as an extravagant and unbecoming waste of money, and considerable ridicule. A celebrated wag of the town offered to become the purchaser of the last one of the thousand, thinking he would never be able to finish that number. The clocks, however, were soon finished, and the waggy gentleman learned that he was not so efficient in judgment but poorly endowed with wit.

In A. D. 1814, the short or shelf clock was devised, made and introduced by Mr. Terry, who had then removed to a site on the Naugatuck River, where he commenced the making of these clocks. Mr. Thomas being then engaged in making the common or old-fashioned clocks, and also, to some extent, the new shelf or mantle clock. A patent was procured for this improvement in clocks by Mr. Terry, A. D. 1814. For a few years were made by Mr. Thomas and others, but gradually the demand declined, as the demand increased for the other. The patent was a source of no little trouble, and the litigation was a source of no little trouble, and the litigation was a source of no little trouble.

the difficulties and conflicting claims of the contending parties, and knows full well that the improvement made by Mr. Terry, at this time and subsequently, marked distinctly a new era in clock-making, and laid the foundation for a lucrative business, by which many have gained their thousands, however willing or unwilling they may be to acknowledge it. Some of the important improvements which should have been secured by this patent are in use to this day, and cannot be dispensed with in the making of low-priced clocks, nor, indeed, with any convenience, mantle clocks.

Chamney Terry commenced his career in clock-making at a later period, gaining his first knowledge of the business under the tuition and encouragement of Mr. Terry. He commenced making of the clock business in Plymouth as early as the year 1821. He afterward removed to Bristol, where he embarked in making clocks, introducing clock-cases of different sizes, and clocks adapted to the new form of cross mode. At a still later period, and according to the recollection of the writer, not far from the year 1837, he introduced, or did much toward the introduction of the most common form of the brass clock now in vogue. The success attending the prosecution of his business after his removal to New-Haven, a few years since, and his reverses of fortune need not be rehearsed.

In justice, however, it should be here stated, that some anterior to, and others soon after the period Mr. Terry commenced business in Bristol, embarked in this occupation, to wit: Lemuel Leavitt, of Waterbury; Samuel Terry, afterward removed to Bristol, and Eli Terry, Jr., of Plymouth; Chauncey Boardman, Ives, Brewster and others in Bristol, filling the market with a great variety of clocks, of an exterior in every conceivable form, and some of these who had immediately succeeded Mr. Terry were ready to abandon the business, and did so on account of the very reduced price of clocks, and the interminable credit it was then customary to give their customers. The writer was one of this number, who had until then been very little acquainted with any other clock-maker, having been a witness to all the improvements in clocks, and the machinery for making the same, from the time the shelf clock was first introduced, in the year 1814, to this period, or the year 1836.

Mr. Terry's death, his long and arduous life, as he became of suitable age, and in 1837 withdrew, leaving the business in their hands. Though no longer interested in trade nor desirous of gain for the last twenty years of his life, he never abandoned the workshop. He was during many years engaged in making one clock, and then a church-clock, a few watch-regulators, and the like. The church-clocks were made in three independent parts, or nearly so, the connection between each being such as not to be injuriously affected by the other. The time-keeping part was of the ordinary size, and was made by separate workmen, and the dial-wheel, by another, while that of the time-keeping part weighed only three or four pounds. The dial-wheel, hands or pointers, moved only once in a minute. Church-clocks constructed in this way, were not so accurate as perfect time-keepers, and were little affected by wind or storm, as any house-clock or watch-regulator could be. These clocks were made with compensation pendulum rods, of his own design, and the escapement after a model of his own. During these years of comparative leisure, his time was mostly spent in making the description of clocks, chiefly in reference to accuracy as time-keepers, making a variety of regulators with new forms of escapements and compensation rods. No year elapsed up to the time of his last illness, in which he did not make a clock-work, specimens of which are now abundant. The things he did, to the neglect, many times, of taking suitable care of what property he had before accumulated. Still, he distributed to his family, and gave away different objects, during the latter part of his life, not less than \$100,000, retaining the same time an amount of available property sufficient to afford him an annual income of \$3,000. This he regarded as sufficient for all his temporal wants. When commencing business in early life, he never once indulged in the thought of accumulating one-tenth the amount. He died the last of February, 1852.

It is unnecessary to add much in regard to clock-making, as it is presented at this time. It is sufficient to say, that the clock-making industry is now annually made in Connecticut, and places not far distant. We have reason, however, to believe that this estimate is not an exaggeration. The improvements in machinery, and the skill attained in manufacturing, gradually reduced the price of clocks. Thus it is, that the clock-making industry is now annually made in Connecticut, and places not far distant. We have reason, however, to believe that this estimate is not an exaggeration.

These facts show the folly of any slight experiment to ascertain what can or cannot be manufactured in this country. President Wayland in his Elements of Political Economy, virtually says that the right of Government to tax, and to prohibit and prohibit duties, but says he: "A Government can do much, by experimental manufactures, which might show, from time to time, what branches of manufacture could profitably be introduced into a country, and how they might be successfully conducted."

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MEMORY.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Memory with a spectre's fingers
Satteth torn flowers o'er what hath been.

Farwell! if this be only
A lightly spoken word,
Why should the heart be lonely
As a mate-forsaken bird?

If its meaning be not deeper
Than its simple sound would seem,
Why should it haunt the sleeper
And mingle with his dream?

I have heard it lightly spoken
With a smile upon the lip,
When chance or change had broken
Some casual fellowship.

It was kindly, coldly given,
As are the forms of men,
But no sacred ties were given,
No hearts were sunder'd then.

I have heard it with my bosom
Like an echo made reply,
When hope had left the blossom
Of early love to die.

When thy tears, fond one, were starting
From an eye of love and mirth,
Thou wast an angel parting
With a weary son of earth.

When watching stars were o'er us,
And earth had passing charms,
And the water ran before us
With the moonlight in its arms—

We had watched the sun's rich setting,
And the moon night coming on,
When the furtive day's beginning
Stole backward from the dawn.

We spoke of nature's glory
And our thoughts were far away;
I gave an ancient story,
And thou an ancient lay.

But the thoughts of our last meeting,
Of the passionate farewell,
Of the effort at forgetting,
Was round us like a spell.

Thou wast leaning on my bosom
A fond confiding child,
A bright and uncheck'd blossom,
Born where the sunbeam smiled.

Thy hand in mine was thrilling,
Thy cheek was pressed to mine,
Tears—many tears were falling
Those starry eyes of thine.

Teardrops then we parted,
In the utmost hush of even,
When above the weary learned
Looked tearfully the heaven.

And a long farewell was spoken
Which thy heart might not forget,
I have lost full many a token,
But that is living yet.

'Tis a loved page in my story,
A sunny ray in my dream,
Turning to rainbow glory
What else would darkness seem.

Though darkly memory giveth
Its visions of the past,
Yet while that picture liveth
I would that it might last.

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